

Introduction

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- Available at the course home page:

http://www.tfd.chalmers.se/~hani/kurser/OS_CFD_2008/

The Governing Equations

Porous media is modeled by adding a source term S_i to the momentum equations.

A porosity value $0 < \gamma < 1$ is added to the time derivative:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\gamma \rho u_i) + u_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(\rho u_i) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \mu \frac{\partial \tau_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + S_i \quad (1)$$

The source term is represented in the Darcy-Forchheimer law as a viscous loss term and an inertial loss term:

$$S_i = -\left(\mu D_{ij} + \frac{1}{2} \rho |u_{kk}| F_{ij}\right) u_i \quad (2)$$

The source term can also be modeled as a power-law of the velocity magnitude:

$$S_i = -\rho C_0 |u_i|^{(C_1-1)/2} \quad (3)$$

The Class

The porous media source files in OpenFOAM-1.5 are located in the following directory:

`$FOAM_SRC/finiteVolume/cfdTools/general/porousMedia/`

The porousMedia folder contains the following files:

- `porousZones.H`
- `porousZones.C`
- `porousZone.H`
- `porousZone.C`
- `porousZonesTemplate.C`
- `porousZoneTemplate.C`

The porosity equations are implemented in the file `porousZoneTemplate.C`

The Solver

The solver name is `rhoPorousSimpleFoam`. It is a steady-state solver for turbulent flow of compressible fluids with implicit or explicit porosity treatment. It is located in the following directory:

```
\$FOAM\_SOLVERS/compressible/rhoPorousSimpleFoam/
```

The folder `rhoPorousSimpleFoam` contains a `Make` folder and the following files:

- `rhoPorousSimpleFoam.C`
- `initConvergenceCheck.H`
- `convergenceCheck.H`
- `createFields.H`
- `UEqn.H`
- `pEqn.H`
- `hEqn.H`

The `rhoPorousSimpleFoam` solver is based on the `rhoSimpleFoam` solver.

The Case

Two tutorials using `rhoPorousSimpleFoam` are included in `OpenFoam-1.5`. They are located at: `$FOAM_TUTORIALS/rhoPorousSimpleFoam`

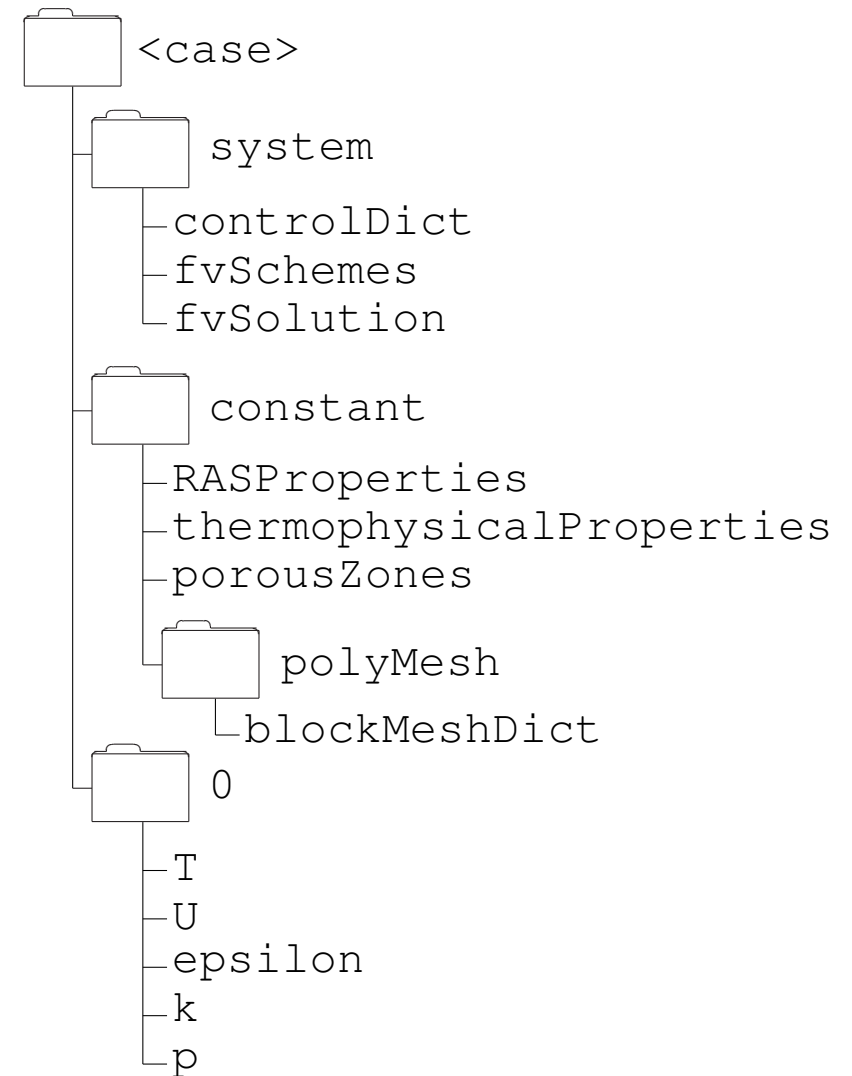
Here another prepared case having the same directory structure will be used. The geometry is the `ercoftacConicalDiffuser - Case1`

Copy the `.tar` file from the course homepage, extract it and remove the `.tar` file.

Copy the case `ergoCart` to your `run` directory:

```
cp -r ergoCart $FOAM_RUN/
```

Open `$FOAM_RUN/constant/porousZones`.



constant/porousZones

A porous media is added to a cellZone named CD created in the blockMeshDict. A local coordinate system belonging to the porous media is created from the vectors e1 and e2. The pressure loss in the local coordinate system is then defined with the vectors d and f.

```
1
(
  CD
  {
    coordinateSystem
    {
      e1 (0 0.70710678 0.70710678);
      e2 (1 0 0);
    }
    Darcy
    {
      d d [0 -2 0 0 0 0 0] (5e7 1000 1000);;
      // f f [0 -1 0 0 0 0 0] (0 0 0);
    }
  }
)
```

Running the case

Create the `blockMeshDict` by entering the `polyMesh` folder and type:

```
m4 -P blockMeshDict.m4 > blockMeshDict
```

Run the case by typing:

```
blockMeshDict  
rhoPorousSimpleFoam > log &
```

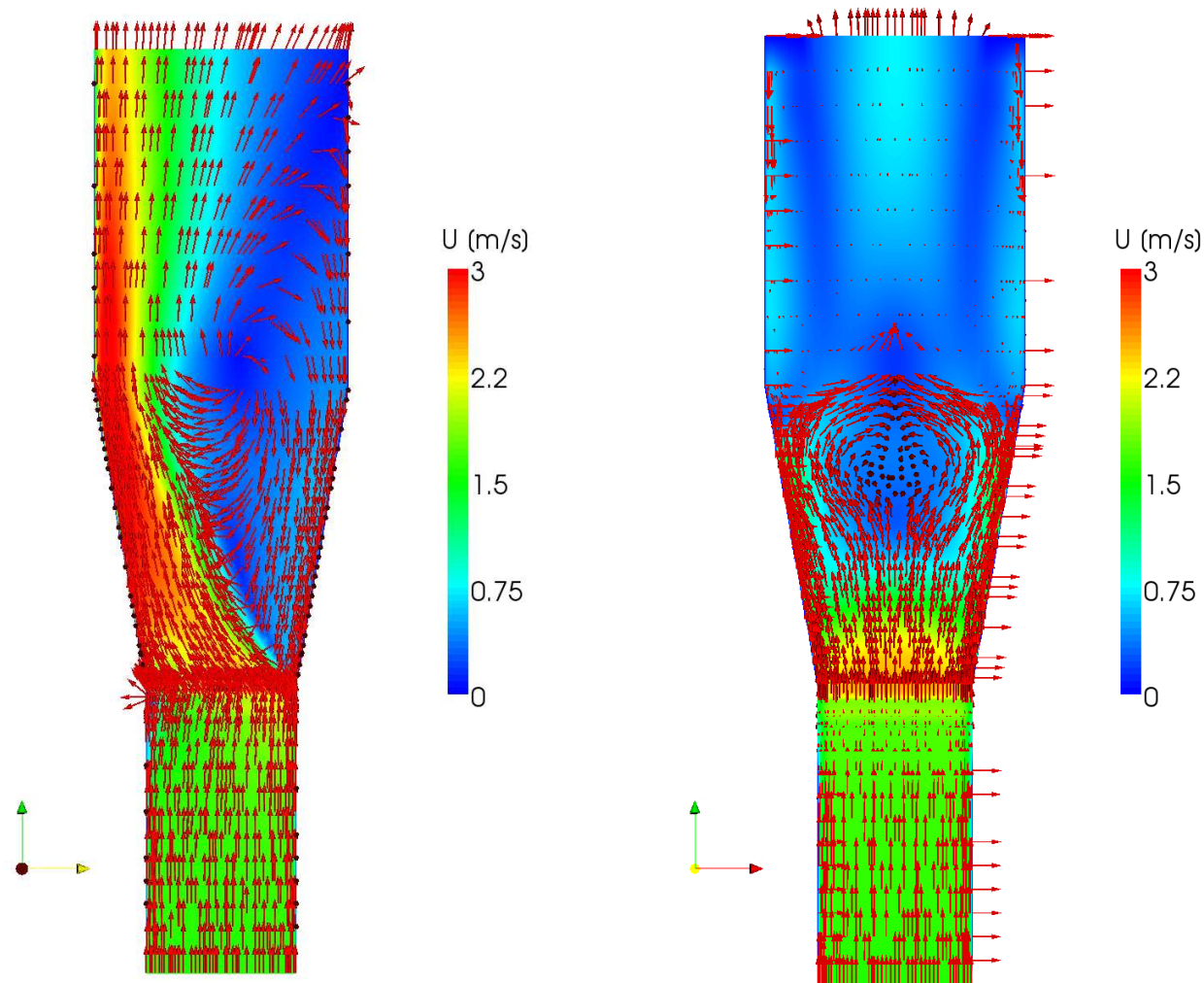
This will take some time...

When finished view the results in `paraView` by typing:

```
paraFoam &
```

Create `x-cut` and `y-cut` to view the velocity field.

The flow turns 45° from z-axis because of the porous media



Porous media in cylindrical coordinates

Create the library:

```
mkdir -p $WM_PROJECT_USER_DIR/src/finiteVolume/cfdTools/general/  
cp -r cylPorousMedia \  
$WM_PROJECT_USER_DIR/src/finiteVolume/cfdTools/general/  
cd $WM_PROJECT_USER_DIR/src/finiteVolume/cfdTools/general/cylPorousMedia  
wmake libso
```

Compile the solver:

```
mkdir -p $WM_PROJECT_USER_DIR/applications/solvers/compressible/  
cp -r rhoCylPorousSimpleFoam \  
$WM_PROJECT_USER_DIR/applications/solvers/compressible/  
cd $WM_PROJECT_USER_DIR/applications/solvers/ \  
compressible/rhoCylPorousSimpleFoam  
wmake
```

Copy the case to your run directory:

```
cp -r ergoCyl $FOAM_RUN/
```

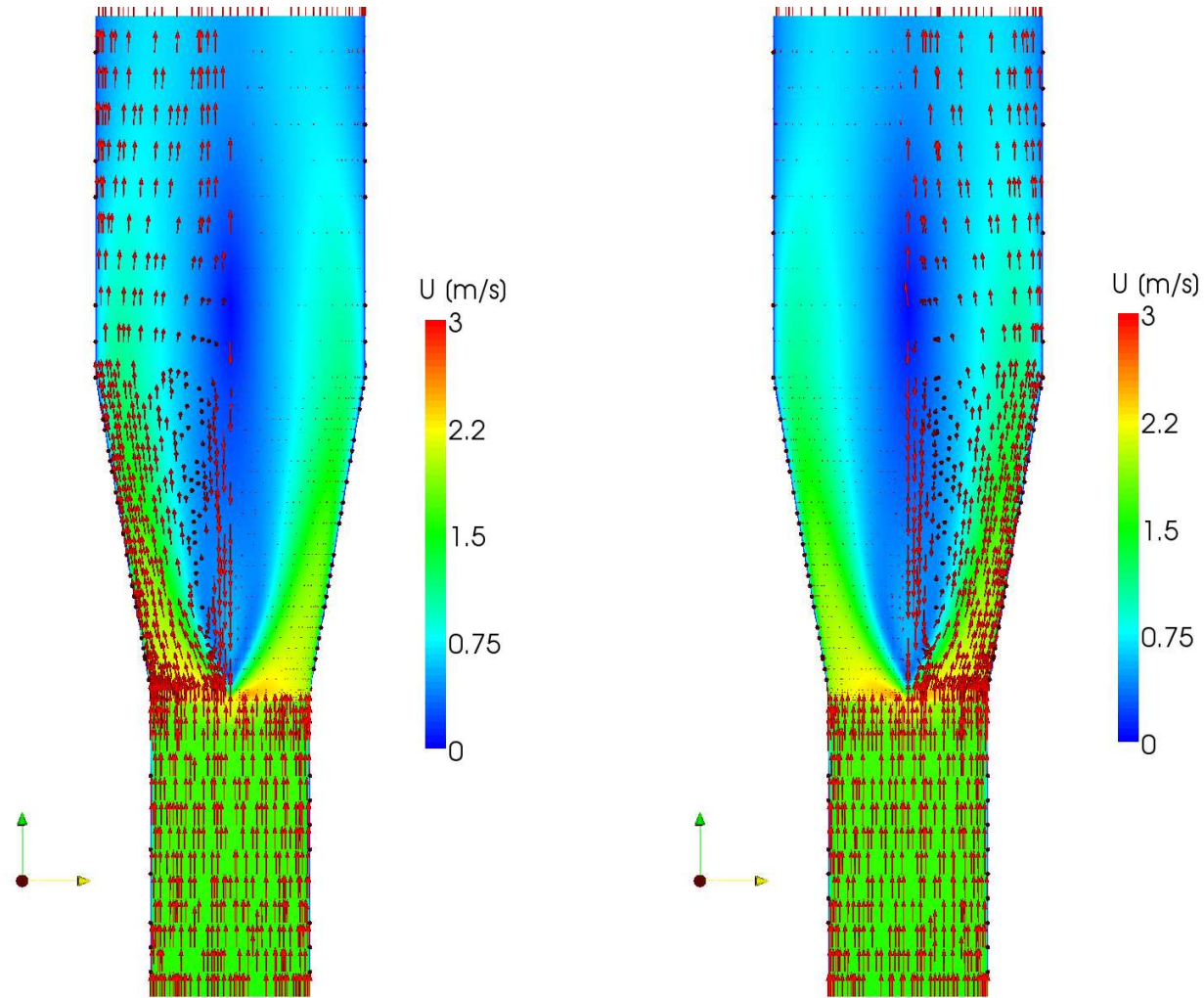
Open \$FOAM_RUN/ergoCyl/constant/cylPorousZones

`constant/cylPorousZones`

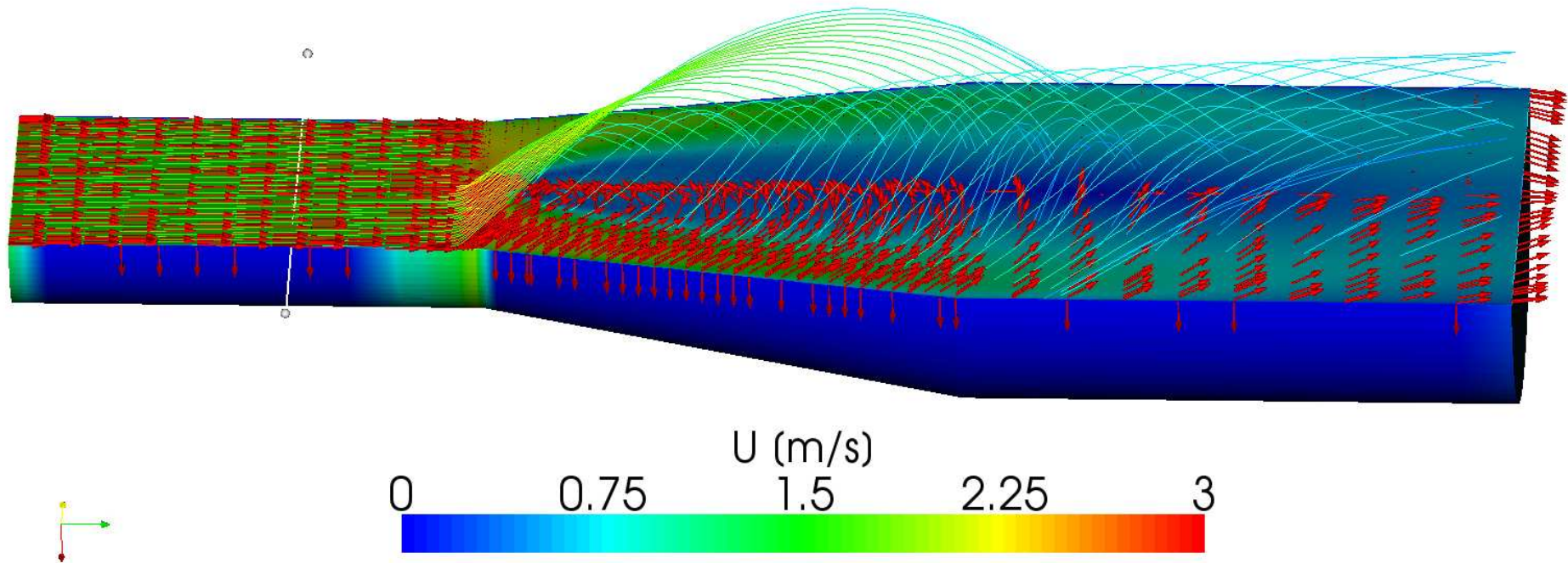
The variables `radialAngle` and `rotationAngle` control the turning of the local coordinate-system. It is recommended that if the `radialAngle` is to be set to a nonzero value then the `rotationAngle` should be set to zero and vice versa.

```
1
(
  CD
  {
    radialAngle 0;
    rotationAngle 45;
    Darcy
    {
      d      d [0 -2 0 0 0 0 0] (1000 5e7 1000);
      // f      f [0 -1 0 0 0 0 0] (0 0 0);
    }
  }
)
```

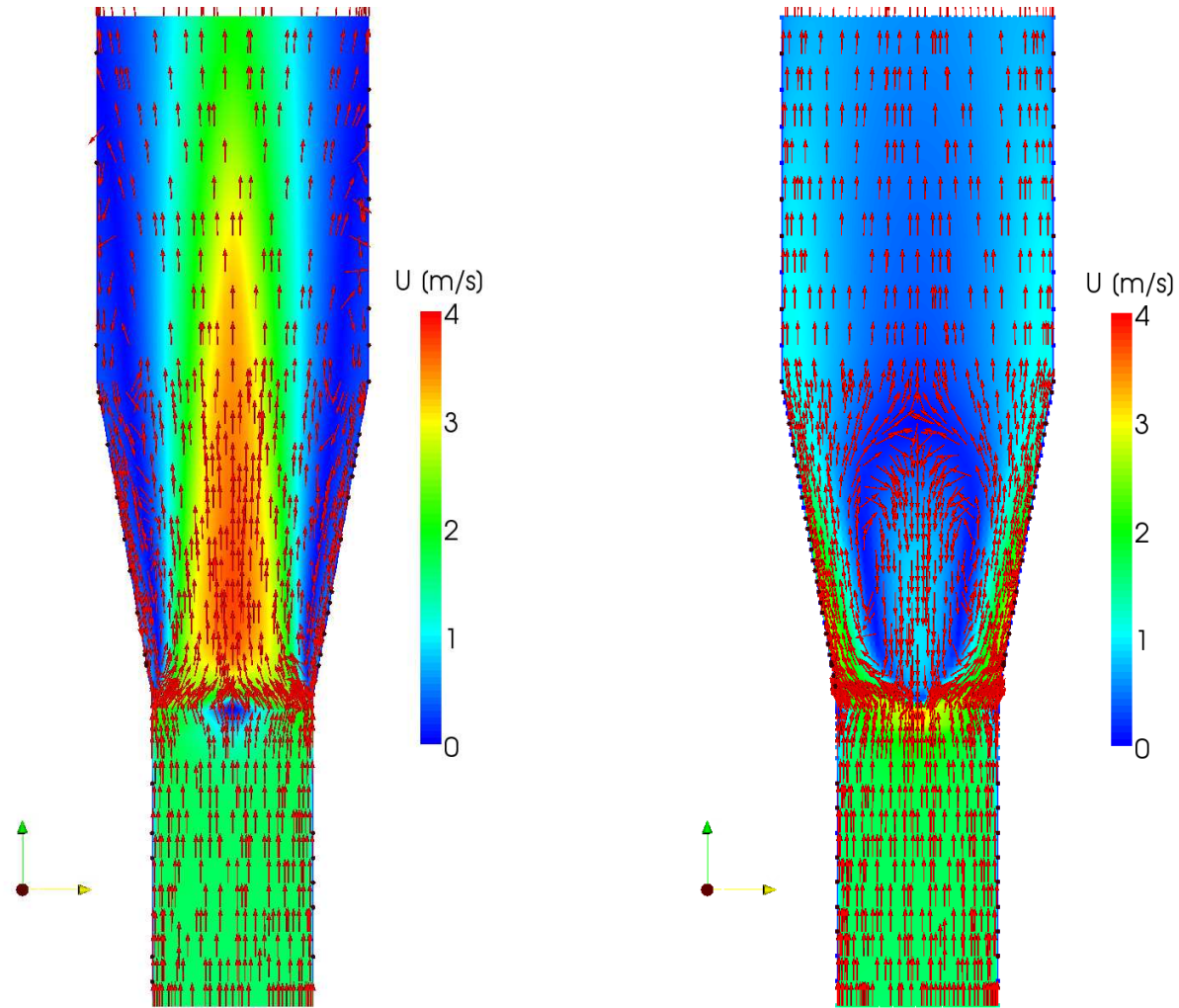
rotationAngle = 45, 135, radialAngle = 0



Streamlines visualizing the rotation of the flow.



`radialAngle = 45, 135, rotationAngle = 0`



Thank you